

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY  
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

301 State House  
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**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**LS 7474**

**BILL NUMBER:** SB 316

**DATE PREPARED:** Feb 28, 2001

**BILL AMENDED:** Feb 27, 2001

**SUBJECT:** Indiana DNA Database.

**FISCAL ANALYST:** Mark Goodpaster

**PHONE NUMBER:** 232-9852

**FUNDS AFFECTED:** ☒ **GENERAL**  
☒ **DEDICATED**  
**FEDERAL**

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** (Amended) This bill provides that the county sheriff or the county sheriff's designee is responsible for collecting DNA samples for the Indiana DNA Database from offenders convicted of a crime against persons or burglary when the offender is not committed to the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction (DOC). It specifies that the superintendent shall designate three counties to implement a pilot program. The superintendent must assess the outcome of this policy change and submit a written report to the executive director of the Legislative Services Agency by December 31, 2001. The superintendent may also delay implementation of this duty until funding becomes available.

**Effective Date:** Upon passage; July 1, 2001.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** (Revised) Under current law, offenders who are found guilty of either crimes against persons or burglary and sentenced to DOC facilities are required to submit a DNA sample for the Convicted Offender DNA Database. Offenders who are convicted of these crimes but who serve their sentences in county jails, on probation, or in community corrections programs do not submit a DNA sample. The State Police contract with an outside laboratory to perform the DNA typing. The reported costs of this contract are \$250,000. The number of samples currently typed is around 3,500 per year. The contract is financed from a federal grant secured from the Criminal Justice Institute.

Over the long term, this bill as amended will require these other offenders to submit DNA samples to the Indiana State Police to add these samples to the Database. The additional samples that would need to be typed could be as many as 3,500. In Marion County alone, there are 1,070 offenders who are sentenced either directly to probation or have split sentences with the community corrections agency. If the same percentages can be extrapolated for the entire state, then the additional number of samples that would be needed to be typed would exceed 3,500.

In the short term, the superintendent will select at least three counties to implement this new requirement and

will evaluate the manner in which the requirements of this bill are implemented. The superintendent can also delay the collection of DNA samples until additional funding can be secured from the Criminal Justice Institute.

**Explanation of State Revenues:**

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:** (Revised) Any additional costs on county sheriffs will depend on the type of guidelines that the superintendent of the state police would develop.

**Explanation of Local Revenues:**

**State Agencies Affected:** Indiana State Police, Legislative Services Agency

**Local Agencies Affected:** County Sheriffs

**Information Sources:** Indiana State Police